

Ruben Pages
Dana Pages
11260 Overland Ave. #24 G
Culver City, CA 90230

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

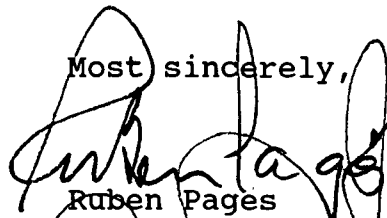
Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

Ethyl Corporation's last experimental exposure of the entire population of our nation to a toxic heavy metal began in 1925, when they were the first to champion the use of lead additives in gasoline. Leaded gas has, in the last 65 years, been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning in millions of children around the world.

Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! We strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ruben Pages', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Ruben Pages

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dana Pages', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

Dana Pages

RECEIVED
EPA
CORR. CONTROL
42642
90DEC13 P 1:22

December 15, 1990

William K. Reilly, Administrator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

It has come to my attention that the Ethyl Corporation now has an application before the EPA for approval of Methycyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl (MMT) as an octane-enhancing gasoline additive. I am writing to urge your refusal of this application.

The best science does not know what the chronic, low-dose effects are of human exposure to manganese; does not know what a "safe" level of manganese exposure is, particularly for the young and aged who may be at increased risk; and science does not know if manganese is carcinogenic, although there is evidence that it can break DNA, which may indicate cancer causing potential.

The EPA has the opportunity to apply the clear lessons of 50 years similar experience with leaded gasoline, which by coincidence was also produced by the Ethyl Corporation. In 1925 Ethyl argued that the amounts of lead to be added to gasoline were negligible and that lead was only toxic at the high doses encountered in industrial settings. We now know better, and there is no reason to assume that the introduction of MMT into gasoline would result in any less widespread dispersion of this neurotoxin, than did occur with neurotoxic lead in leaded gasoline. We should not repeat our mistakes.

Therefore, I am urging the EPA to reject Ethyl Corporation's application and immediately suspend all currently permitted use of manganese as a gasoline additive. Thank you.

Sincerely,



John J. Fritz
5320 S. Mulligan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

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EPA
CORR. CONTROL

43172

90DEC 20 AM: 08

P.5

WILLIAM CATHER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

WILLIAM CATHER, P.A.
2935 SOUTH SENECA • WICHITA, KS 67217-2863
(316) 522-4749

December 6, 1990

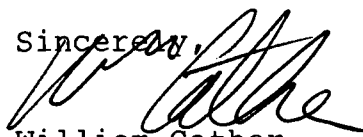
Environmental Protection Agency
Administrator William K. Reilly
Washington D.C. 20460

re: Ethyl's application to use MMT

Dear Mr. Reilly:

Please reject Ethyl's application to use MMT. It is hard for me to believe that Ethyl corporation has the gall to ask for a permit to use a well known neurotoxin (Manganese) in its gasoline. Please reject this application.

Sincerely,



William Cather

CWC

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

42, 810

90DEC 14 P 3: 06

William K. Reilly
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

I am writing in regard to Ethyl Corporations application for approval of MMT (methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl). I strongly urge you not to approve this application. Manganese is a heavy metal, and is known toxin. The compound it touted by Ethyl as being able to reduce hydrocarbon and NO_x emissions. This may be so, however, using a 10% mix of ethanol instead would accomplish the same, and reduce carbon monoxide emissions by 17 - 33%.

Again, I strongly urge you to reject Ethyl's application to use MMT, there are other routes to take in reducing pollution from automobiles.

Thank you for attention,

Joel Turbie

JOEL TURBIES
1455 BUSSARD CT.
ARDEN HILLS, MN 55112

Read then Recycle!



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EPA
CORR. CONTROL
11/19/96
90DEC14 P2:58

December 7, 1990

William K. Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Greetings:

What's this I hear about Ethyl Corporation (who brought us lead as a gasoline additive) are now asking to ~~use~~ market a new gasoline additive, methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT)?

Little is known, I'm sure you're aware, of long-term effects of ~~low~~ low level exposure to the metal manganese (though it is known to be very toxic at high levels). The same was true of lead, on both counts, when its use was begun. Also unknown is whether there is a safe level of exposure to MMT and whether it is carcinogenic.

Chances would seem fairly good that there is harm in even low levels; but regardless of this, MMT should not be approved until it is known not to be harmful as such, considering its likely spread into the environment if approved (as lead did).

I urge you to investigate Ethyl Corp's claims about MMT's effects (selectively cited evidence) as well as their claims of tailpipe emissions (probably not great). Contact scientists at the Environmental Defense Fund for further information. Please, reject this compound - don't allow it to pollute or ~~to~~ harm humans. Thanks for your attention to this.

Sincerely -

Sandy Furber

1455 Bussard Court
Arden Hills, MN 55112

RECEIVED
EPA
CORR. CONTROL
43938
DEC 18 11:56

Box 233
Georgetown, Maine 04548
November 15, 1990

William K. Reilly
EPA Administrator
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

After reading the Environmental Defense Fund's October 1990 newsletter, I want to urge you to reject Ethyl Corporation's application to use methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl as a gasoline additive.

How much easier it will be to say "no" to this request to add a possible toxic to the environment now than to insist that it be stopped 30 years from now after it is certain that it is harmful to human health.

It is clear that the only rational course for this gasoline-addicted society to take now is to concentrate on finding ways to cut down use of gasoline. You are in the enviable position of being able to be a major source of inspiration for this rational policy.

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Ann Taylor".

Mary Ann Taylor

RECEIVED
EPA
CORR. CONTROL
40752
90NOV 20 410:00

1211 Memorial Drive, S.E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52403
November 3, 1990

William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

I have just read about the request from Ethyl Corporation to approve manganese as an additive to gasoline. Please reject this application.

The unknown risks of accumulation of manganese levels in such places as urban soils out weigh the advantages of reducing emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides. There are undoubtedly better and cheaper ways of making such reductions.

Sincerely,

Bruce Bachmann

Bruce Bachmann

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

40748

90NOV 20 A 9:59

835 Delor Avenue
Louisville, KY 40217
November 27, 1990

William K. Reilly
EPA Administrator
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly:

Sixty-five years ago the Ethyl Corporation introduced its new gasoline additive, tetraethyl lead. Following, for over fifty years, a war was waged to remove this very additive from gasoline because of serious health hazards from lead "fallout" on roadsides and in backyards and playgrounds. Now the same company wishes to release its newest answer to our "octane-enhancing gasoline additive" prayers - methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT).

MMT is being touted by the Ethyl Corporation as a weapon against tail-pipe emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides. This may be true, but the effects of MMT on human/wildlife health is largely unknown and emissions benefits may not outweigh health risks. High doses of manganese are known to cause irreversible pathological effects on the brain resulting in severe impairment of mobility and the mental state. Some evidence of manganese on the fetus, the elderly and children give cause for concern. The Ethyl Corporation claims that manganese releases to the environment would be insignificant and only high doses are toxic - they said the same about tetraethyl lead.

Because we do not know enough about "insignificant" releases of manganese (that will eventually buildup into significant fallout) to be secure in its use as a gasoline additive, I urge the EPA to disallow the production and use of MMT to prevent our experiencing another toxic metal epidemic as we did with lead.

Sincerely,


Marita Justice

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EPA
CORR. CONTROL
42082
90DEC 5 P 1: 29

November 7, 1990

William K. Reilly
EPA Administrator
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly:

SUBJECT: MANGANESE IN GASOLINE

As concerned citizens, we urge you to reject Ethyl Corporation's proposal to use the octane enhancing additive, MMT in gasoline.

We know manganese in high doses is a danger to humans, it may also affect other living organisms adversely. If we allow manganese to be added to gasoline, what is to prevent it from becoming the danger that adding lead to gasoline has become?

Sincerely,




Bernie Beutner
Linda Rosland

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EPA
CORR. CONTROL
42047
90DEC 5 P 1:34

Crystal Latta
P.O. Box 1104
Haleiwa, HI 96712

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

Ethyl Corporation's last experimental exposure of the entire population of our nation to a toxic heavy metal began in 1925, when they were the first to champion the use of lead additives in gasoline. Leaded gas has, in the last 65 years, been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning in millions of children around the world.

Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! I strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,



Crystal Latta

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

42050

90DEC 5 P 1:33

Pliny Porter
3759 Griffith View Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90039

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

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Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! I strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,



Pliny Porter

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

42118

90DEC 6 A10:43

Monica Hayes Anderson
67 W. 89th St.
New York, NY 10024

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

Ethyl Corporation's last experimental exposure of the entire population of our nation to a toxic heavy metal began in 1925, when they were the first to champion the use of lead additives in gasoline. Leaded gas has, in the last 65 years, been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning in millions of children around the world.

Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! I strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Monica H. Anderson".

Monica Hayes Anderson

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

41862

90DEC 3 P 3:44

Jai Hari Singh Khalsa
Jai Hari Kaur Khalsa
65914 White Rock Loop
Bend, OR 97701

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

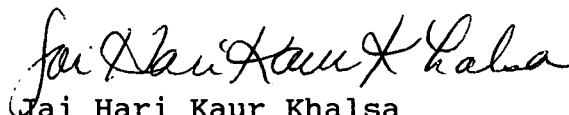
Ethyl Corporation's last experimental exposure of the entire population of our nation to a toxic heavy metal began in 1925, when they were the first to champion the use of lead additives in gasoline. Leaded gas has, in the last 65 years, been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning in millions of children around the world.

Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! We strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,



Jai Hari Singh Khalsa



Jai Hari Kaur Khalsa

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EPA
CORR. CONTROL

41831

90DEC 3 All: 23



We're 'In Things' for Kids

MS. JILL GOLDMAN
1500 N. LA SALLE ST
CHICAGO, IL 60610
380

Dear Mr. Reilly:

I strongly urge you to reject Ethyl's application to use MMT. We have had many years experiencing the health problems that the lead in our gasoline has caused. To add manganese would lead to another public health catastrophe. We cannot afford to repeat old mistakes. I would like you to reject this new application and immediately suspend all currently permitted use of manganese as a gasoline additive in the U.S.

We all need your support in cleaning up our air, food and water.

Most sincerely,

Jill Goldman
Earth Day 90 Chicago
Personnel Director

RECEIVED
EPA
CORR. CONTROL
41923
90DEC 4 P 1:49

Jan. 9, 1991
Carole H. Spicer
3723 Pine's distillery Rd.
Sparksville MD 21154

William K. Reilly
EPA Administrator
Washington, D. C. 20460

Dear Sir:

I must join my voice with Mr. Ellen K. Silbergeld in urging the EPA to reject the Ethyl Corporation's application to use MMT (methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl) as an additive in gasoline.

Carnestly
Carole H. Spicer

91 JAN 15 4 42

711

EPA
CORR. CONTROL

RECEIVED

Ron I. Wish, M.D.
112 Highmount Avenue
Upper Nyack, New York 10960
914-358-4815

1/11/91

N.Y. License #168983

Dear Mr. Reilly,

I urge you to reject the Ethyl Corporation's
application to use MMT as an octane-enhancing
gasoline additive. The public health disaster which
will ensue will likely be comparable to the widespread
lead poisoning now existing in the USA.

Sincerely,

Ron I. Wish M.D.

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

898

91 JAN 16 P 4:14

December 26, 1990

Steven D. Sabowitz
509 E. 77th St. #1F
New York, N.Y. 10021

EPA Administrator William K. Reilly
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly,

Please note my opposition to Ethyl Corporation's application to use methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) as a gasoline additive.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Sabowitz

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

170

91 JAN 4 P 1:36

Janet Luke Weaver
605 East Dufort
Sagle, ID 83860

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

Ethyl Corporation's last experimental exposure of the entire population of our nation to a toxic heavy metal began in 1925, when they were the first to champion the use of lead additives in gasoline. Leaded gas has, in the last 65 years, been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning in millions of children around the world.

Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! I strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janet Luke Weaver". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Janet Luke Weaver

91 JAN 10 410:36

478
EPA
CORR. CONTROL

RECEIVED

647 Royal Abbey Drive
Stone Mountain, GA 30088
January 4, 1991

Mr. William K. Reilly
EPA Administrator
EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly:

I am writing to you to urge you not to allow the Ethyl Corporation to add methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) to gasoline. The addition of lead to gasoline was a terrible mistake and has caused terrible damage to the health of man and the environment, and we cannot afford to allow manganese to be added to also endanger our health.

There is not enough data on manganese to make a decision to allow its use in gasoline. No one thought lead was harmful when it was introduced to gasoline, and now we are paying the price with lead poisoning.

Please, do not allow the use of MMT in gasoline. The supposed benefits are minimal and do not warrant the use of something that will most likely prove to be extremely toxic. We have already destroyed our health and our environment enough, and I sincerely urge you to say "NO" to this attempt by the Ethyl Corporation to harm the public with MMT.

Sincerely,

Carol W. Fogle

Carol W. Fogle

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EPA
CORR. CONTROL
479
91 JAN 10 410:35

January 3, 1991

William K Reilly
EPA Administrator
Washington, DC 20460

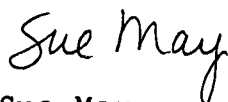
Dear Mr. Reilly,

I am writing to express my concern about the application that the Ethyl Corporation currently has into the EPA requesting the use of manganese tricarbonyl(MMT) as a gasoline additive.

Let's not allow the lack of data available about the toxic effects of MMT to become the argument to use the additive. We cannot risk leaving another epidemic like gasoline induced lead poisoning for future generations.

I would like to urge the EPA to reject this new application and immediately suspend all currently permitted use of MMT as a gasoline additive in the United States.

Respectfully,



Sue May
Rt 2 Box 195A
Maiden, NC 28650

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

651

91 JAN 14 10:11

Office of the Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund



257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010

*** 4001 02097 1 ZP 0.205 BFED285A ***

Ms. Jean M. Benson
Box 802 Old New Ipswich Rd
RINDGE NH 03461-0302

RR02 Box 2478

025
What did you do
about this Mr. Beilly?
FOEO

Please respond

October 16, 1990

Dear Ms. Benson:

I've had just about enough of the Ethyl Corporation. And once I tell you about the scheme that they're trying to put over on the U.S. population, I think you'll agree.

- The Ethyl Corporation of America is asking the EPA to approve a gasoline additive it calls "HiTec 3000."
- Ethyl Corp. has launched a full-blown ad campaign that misrepresents this new additive as both safe and environmentally beneficial.
- In reality, "HiTec 3000" contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses.
- Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

In other words, the Ethyl Corporation wants permission to use the entire U.S. population as test subjects in a very profitable experiment on chronic exposure to a toxic heavy metal.

And it won't be the first time!

Since 1925, Ethyl Corporation has championed the use of leaded gas, and has been the chief supplier of lead gasoline additives now known to have been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning affecting millions of children around the world.

New research reveals a virtual lead poisoning epidemic among our nation's children, both urban and rural, rich and poor. Much of that lead -- ingested from dust and dirt in yards and playgrounds -- came out of the tailpipes of cars that burned leaded gas over the past 65 years. Cleaning up this contamination will be both slow and expensive.

Now, for the sake of its own profit, Ethyl Corporation is again ready to put our environment and public health at serious risk.

Luckily, you and I have until November 6th to stop them.

(over, please)

No intent to be rude, I am
swamped by pleas to stop or correct gov't
action or inaction.
Benson

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CORR. CONTROL

1309

91 JAN 23 P 1: 49

Ethyl has until November 6th to convince EPA to approve HiTec 3000. And it has been running full page ads in major newspapers in a shameless effort to lure the public and the Administration into believing that its new additive is safe.

This is one of those rare chances we have to nip an environmental disaster in the bud. Here are the 3 steps I ask you to take immediately:

1. Add your name to our "Open Letter to the EPA" to appear in a major newspaper advertisement from EDF (see the enclosed draft) to help us tell the real story on Ethyl Corporation to newspaper readers.
2. Double the power of your protest by writing a short personal note to Administrator William K. Reilly, Environmental Protection Agency (401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460).
3. Send your generous gift to support the newspaper ad and to help EDF continue this critical campaign.

You know that EDF can get results. Our persistent campaign against leaded gasoline helped win its large scale phasedown during the 1970's. But this was a battle we might never have had to fight, had Ethyl Corporation acted responsibly from the start.

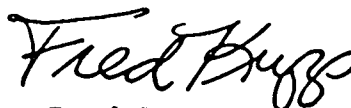
You see, the hazardous potential of the original lead gasoline additive was never a secret to Ethyl. Back in 1925, 40 workers at Ethyl's first plant were stricken with lead poisoning and five of them died from it. But Ethyl Corp. ignored the obvious warning sign -- that these cases of acute poisoning foreshadowed a possibly tremendous chronic problem . . . once millions of tons of lead-laden car exhaust were pumped into the environment.

We simply can't let Ethyl Corp. put another toxic heavy metal additive in gasoline! There's no reason to open our environment to a new health hazard. We can't tolerate future unknown clean-up costs when this problem is altogether preventable today. And with your help, and the 3-step plan I've sketched above, we won't have to!

Ethyl Corporation managed to fool the public once . . . and the resulting damage to the environment and public health, much of it irreparable, is done. All we can say now is "Shame on them."

But if we let them do it again, shame on us!

Yours truly,



Fred Krupp
Executive Director

P.S. Please sign and return immediately the Authorization to add your name to our Open Letter. I must receive it no later than October 29th to meet our newspaper deadline. And thanks in advance for your help!

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly,

As an environmentalist and an active member of the Environmental Defense Fund, I strongly urge you to deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000," a Toxic manganese-based gasoline additive. This toxin is known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

In otherwords, the Ethyl Corporation wants permission to use the entire U.S. population as test subjects in a very profitable experiment on chronic exposure to a toxic heavy metal. And it won't be the first time either!

Since 1925, Ethyl Corporation has championed the use of leaded gas, and has been the chief supplier of lead gasoline additives now known to have been a MAJOR CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF CHRONIC LEAD POISONING AFFECTING MILLIONS OF CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD.

For the sake of its own profit, Ethyl Corporation is again ready to put our environment and public health at serious risk.

We simply can't let Ethyl Corporation put another toxic heavy metal additive in gasoline! There's no reason to open our environment to a new health hazard. We can't tolerate future unknown clean-up costs when this problem is altogether PREVENTABLE TODAY. And with your help we won't have to. Think Earth First!

Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name:

Susan Selo

Address:

*2200 Brittany Oaks Trail
Warren, Ohio 44484*

91 FEB 4 P 1:05

2021

RECEIVED
EPA
CORR. CONTROL

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly,

As an environmentalist and an active member of the Environmental Defense Fund, I strongly urge you to deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000," a Toxic manganese-based gasoline additive. This toxin is known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name:

Lamara Leigh Murphy

Address:

*15A Holly Drive Grand, OH
#54 44420*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly,

As an environmentalist and an active member of the Environmental Defense Fund, I strongly urge you to deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000," a Toxic manganese-based gasoline additive. This toxin is known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

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We simply can't let Ethyl Corporation put another toxic heavy metal additive in gasoline! There's no reason to open our environment to a new health hazard. We can't tolerate future unknown clean-up costs when this problem is altogether PREVENTABLE TODAY. And with your help we won't have to. Think Earth First!

Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Areta Damstoft*

Address: *194 Yak Ave Warren, OH 44485*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

Dear Administrator Reilly,

As an environmentalist and an active member of the Environmental Defense Fund, I strongly urge you to deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000," a Toxic manganese-based gasoline additive. This toxin is known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

In otherwords, the Ethyl Corporation wants permission to use the entire U.S. population as test subjects in a very profitable experiment on chronic exposure to a toxic heavy metal. And it won't be the first time either!

Since 1925, Ethyl Corporation has championed the use of leaded gas, and has been the chief supplier of lead gasoline additives now known to have been a MAJOR CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF CHRONIC LEAD POISONING AFFECTING MILLIONS OF CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD.

For the sake of its own profit, Ethyl Corporation is again ready to put our environment and public health at serious risk.

We simply can't let Ethyl Corporation put another toxic heavy metal additive in gasoline! There's no reason to open our environment to a new health hazard. We can't tolerate future unknown clean-up costs when this problem is altogether PREVENTABLE TODAY. And with your help we won't have to. Think Earth First!

Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name:

Molly J. Hartman

Address:

*1081 ROSALIE AVE
LAKEWOOD, OH 44107.*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Leif P. Quam*

Address: *194 YAK Ave. NW. WARREN OH,
44485*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: Joseph D. Diebeck; 1660 Sodom-Huttings r d.
Vienna, Ohio
Address: 44473

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name:

Jen Baithon

Address:

*1555 Edgewood
Warren Ohio 44483*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Ronald N. Gilbert*

Address: *4160 N. PARK EXT. Corvallis, OR 97330*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name:

Doreen Marie Gilbert

Address:

4160 N. Park Ext Cortland OH 44410

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Velia J. Baba*

Address: *409 Fairmount N.E.*
Warren, Oh.
44483

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Gerry M. Placer Jr.*

Address: *686 BANK ST
WARREN OHIO
44483*

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Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Juliane L. Broz*

Address: *586 BARK ST N.E.
warren OH 44483*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name: *Rick Beckham*

Address: *2374 Alabama S.W.
Dalton, Ohio 44618*

Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

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Sincerely a concerned voter,

Name:

Corley D. Kohl

Address:

*821 Amherst Rd. N.E.
Massillon, Ohio
44646*

1/30/91

Dear Mr. Reilly:

I recently learned of the Ethyl Corporation's application to produce and sell its newest gasoline additive, MMT. Thanks in part to Ethyl ~~one~~ environment has been saturated with huge doses of tetraethyl lead for almost three-quarters of a century. And now the EPA is considering allowing a gasoline additive with manganese (a neurotoxin) to be put on the market. Ethyl claims that the manganese releases into the environment will be insignificant. But we all know that with so many millions of cars in the U.S., even an exhaust product expelled in trace amounts will eventually accumulate to hazardous concentrations. I urge you to reject Ethyl's application to use MMT and send a message to the industrial corporations ~~that~~ put more value on the dollar bill than the natural environment we all share.

Sincerely,

Jay Gump

91 FEB 8 11:52

2451

EPA
CORR. CONTROL

RECEIVED

January 11, 1991

Dear Mr. Reilly,

The following members of the Oconee Environmental Coalition, would like for you to reject the Ethyl Corporation's request for the approval of the widespread use of methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT) as a gasoline additive. Since there is no data on the potential cumulative health effects of massive inputs of manganese into the environment, we think that it would be a mistake to grant permission for its use as an additive. Our society cannot afford to repeat the public health catastrophe associated with the use of lead in gasoline. According to Merritt's Textbook of Neurology, "prolonged exposure to manganeseleads to behavioral changes and later, to parkinsonism."

We urge you to say no to their request and immediately suspend all currently permitted use of manganese as a gasoline additive in the United States.

Thank you,

Carleen McKeeney
Mary Jane Phillips
Sue Jean
Judy Gola
H. H.
Robert N. Winters
Richard Hanson
Vallette Jordan
Lorraine Hanson

Sheryl Winters
Mable Fort-Hone
R. Daryl Hensen
Philip Smullen
L. B. Bradley
Dabbie Thompson
Dorothy Butler
Mary Ann May
R. J. H.

91 FEB 8 11:55

0450

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FBI
CORR. CONTROL

Siri Pritam Kaur Khalsa
1215 El Margarita Rd.
Yuba City, CA 95991

William Reilly, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly,

Ethyl Corporation's application to the EPA for approval of "HiTec 3000" should be denied. This new gasoline additive, touted by Ethyl as "environmentally safe," contains manganese, a toxic heavy metal known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

Ethyl Corporation's last experimental exposure of the entire population of our nation to a toxic heavy metal began in 1925, when they were the first to champion the use of lead additives in gasoline. Leaded gas has, in the last 65 years, been a major contributing cause of chronic lead poisoning in millions of children around the world.

Ethyl must not be allowed to conduct another such experiment as they reap great profits in the name of helping the environment! I strongly urge that you deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000."

Most sincerely,

Siri Pritam Kaur Khalsa

SPK Khalsa

RECEIVED

EPA
CORR. CONTROL

3593

91 FEB 26 AM: 01

257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
(212) 505-2100

January 20, 1991

Fred Krupp
Executive Director

Mr. John Van N. Dorr II
4982 Sentinel Drive #304
Sumner Village
Bethesda, Maryland 20016

Dear Mr. Dorr:

Thank you for your recent letter. I appreciate your taking time to write to express your concern about EDF's protest of the addition to manganese in gasoline.

As you point out, the problems arising from lead in gasoline were greatly exacerbated by growth in traffic. However, those high-density traffic patterns are likely to continue for at least the medium term. Thus, widespread addition of manganese to gasoline are likely to produce -- as with lead -- cumulative environmental loadings of a persistent, non-degradable heavy metal. Indeed, the clearest message to be learned from lead-gas additives is that using such materials in an inherently dispersive fashion creates a problem that is nearly impossible to correct, at least absent vast expenditures of money.

The point of Dr. Silbergeld's essay is precisely that the low-dose, long-term effects of manganese are not well understood, and that running an uncontrolled experiment on the general U.S. population is neither a morally acceptable nor scientifically sound way to gather such data. Although you indicate that you have not observed health problems in manganese workers, health effects of high-dose manganese exposure are in fact extensively documented in the toxicological literature. In addition, these views on manganese's high-dose toxicity and lack of knowledge on its low-dose effects are echoed by the detailed comments on Ethyl's application submitted by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

We strongly believe that our position on manganese additives is not only scientifically supported, but indeed the only responsible position in light of (i) manganese's known high-dose toxicity, (ii) the lack of knowledge of its low-dose effects, and (iii) prior experience on heavy-metal additives in gasoline.

1616 P Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 387-3500

1405 Arapahoe Avenue
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 440-4901

5655 College Avenue
Oakland, CA 94618
(415) 658-8008

1108 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 780-1297

128 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, NC 27601
(919) 821-7793

1800 Guadalupe
Austin, TX 78701
(512) 478-5161

I understand, and share, your opinion that the environment can benefit from cooperation with business and industry. It is, in fact, an important part of EDF's strategy for problem-solving. One case in point is EDF's joint task force with the McDonald's Corporation. (See enclosed article). Please take time to read the enclosed book, Ahead of the Curve which details EDF's use of market incentives and cooperative efforts.

Yours truly,



FDK/dkw

cc: . Bill Reilly, EPA

Jay Hair, National Wildlife Federation

Sue Merrow, Sierra Club

John Sawhill, The Nature Conservancy

Peter Berle, National Audubon Society

John Adams, NRDC

George Frampton, Wilderness Society

Anthony White, Audobon Naturalist Society

Peter Bahouth, Greenpeace USA

JOHN VAN N. DORR II
4982 SENTINEL DRIVE, APT. 304
SUMNER VILLAGE
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20816
December 14, 1990

Mr. Fred Krupp, Executive Director
Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Avenue South
New York City, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Krupp:

I have received the Environmental Defense Fund Letter of October 1990, Vol XXII, #4, which, on page 7, contains a diatribe by Ms. Silbergeld against the Ethyl Corporation and its advocacy of a manganese additive to increase the efficiency of gasoline motor fuel. No credible or even incredible scientific or statistical evidence was advanced -- the article as published is based on the fact that the Ethyl Corp. introduced lead as an additive to gasoline many years ago and that lead poisoned the atmosphere until its removal by EPA some years ago. Ergo - the manganese addition must be bad too!

At the time lead was added to gasoline, I was not (nor do I think many other persons were) aware of the dangers of atmospheric lead. Indeed, considering the low numbers of cars in those days, the danger probably was not great. Only the proliferation of people, cars, and urban crowding exacerbated the danger. Now we are removing old paint from buildings, old plumbing, old water fountains because we are aware of dangers, but I see no articles excoriating paint or plumbing companies.

Of course manganese in high concentrations is toxic. So are most other elements. So is salt. However, we know (if nutrition experts are to be trusted) that we need certain quantities of the so-called "toxic" elements to support our life systems, as do other animals and plants. That is why certain of these elements are routinely added to fertilizers.

In 35 years of close contact with manganese as a specialist on manganese for the U.S. Geological Survey, having visited hundreds of manganese deposits and mines extracting manganese minerals of widely varying composition on five continents, I have never encountered health problems attributed to manganese in workers in the industry. This does not mean that manganese in certain forms cannot be toxic; rather it means that allegations as to toxicity need to be backed up by carefully documented facts.

It is very important for environmental organiza-

tions to avoid ill-informed and exaggerated attacks on industries. Many industries are advancing the state of the science and art of avoiding damage to the environment. Some are not. Environmental organizations should encourage and assist those companies that are making honest effort and chastize those which are not. Many commodities needed by our complex civilization cannot be produced without some danger to the environment. Should we return to caves? Could we?

Environmentalists characteristically underestimate the force of the mating instinct and the adaptability of animals to changing environments. Last August I had the pleasure of seeing hundreds of sea otters, seals, sea lions, eagles, various sea birds, on Prince William Sound. One would never learn of this recovery from the many environmental organizations to which I contribute. In the Prudhoe Bay oil fields I saw the complete compatibility of local wildlife and intelligent industrial development, but all I get from the environmental organizations to which I belong are outraged cries about possible development of ANWAR.

Environmental organizations should ask themselves whether the often shrill and misleading attacks on industries that are doing their best to provide needed commodities with minimal environmental cost are not responsible for our defeats last election day. The public is getting fed up and cynical, as well it might. Our past victories and the ones we still have to win, such as the elimination or at least strict control of clear-cutting, must be based on the education of the public in a responsible manner. The public is not stupid. We must supply objective, accurate information if we hope to receive continued support from the public.

Yours truly,

John Van N. Dorr II
John Van N. Dorr II

CC: Mr. William Reilly, EPA Administrator
Mr. Jay Hair, President, National Wildlife Federation
Ms. Sue Merrow, President, Sierra Club
Mr. John Sawhill, President, Nature Conservancy
Mr. Peter A. Berle, President, National Audubon Society
Mr. Robert Heist, President, Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. George Frampton, President, Wilderness Society
Mr. Anthony White, President, Audubon Naturalist Society
Mr. Peter Bahouth, President, Greenpeace

MR. FRANCIS W. MILLER
2496 CENTRAL AVENUE
BALDWIN, N.Y., 11510-3606
FEBRUARY 28, 1991

WILLIAM K. REILLY
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
401 M STREET S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20460

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from
Ethyl Corporation
330 South 4th Street
Box 2189
Richmond, Virginia 23217

Their extensive tests of their Hi Tec[®] 3000
fuel additive show tail pipe emissions
including nitrogen oxides can be reduced
significantly.

Refiners could reduce reliance on toxic
aromatics used to boost octane ratings.

Many barrels of crude oil saved daily
Cost to consumer reduced if anything
Canada has been using since 1978

Please cut all the bureaucratic red
tape and IMPLEMENT the use of this real
environmental help immediately. This
is not some of the guess work and harming
of hard working people at endless expense
that has been done.

Thank you
Francis W. Miller

P.S. Ann Sanders had an interesting bit
about the more costly use of millions of
tons of disposable Diapers, VS. old fashioned,
which take 500 years to decompose while
filling up landfills

91MAR 5 P 3:15

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EPA
CORR. CONTROL
WCB

Dear Mr. Reilly, I support this article's views. Please read it.

A New Idea from the Folks Who Gave Us Leaded Gas

By EDF toxicologist Dr. Ellen K. Silbergeld, who was the only environmentalist to appear before the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to urge rejection of an application to use a manganese-based compound as a gasoline additive.

In 1925, the Ethyl Corporation introduced its new gasoline additive, tetraethyl lead, as "a gift of God." It took us over 50 years to realize how diabolical this "gift" proved to be. The hard-won removal of most lead from gasoline represents one of EPA's most significant public health achievements. I am proud to have participated with EDF in that victory.



ELLEN K. SILBERGELD

Now, in 1990, Ethyl comes bearing yet another gift, methycyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT), and asks EPA to approve it as an octane-enhancing gasoline additive. To this offering, EPA must just say "No."

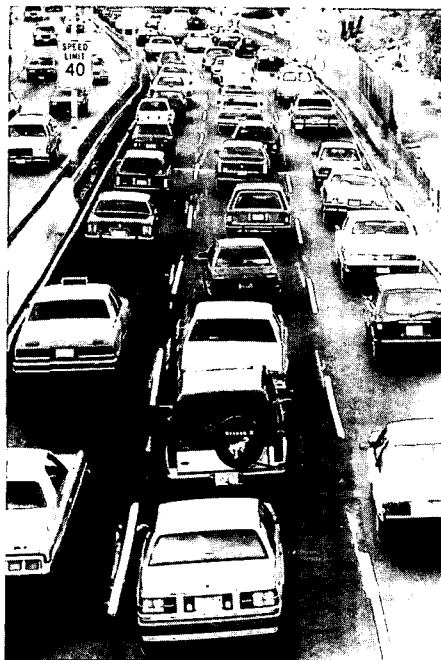
Lead poisoning is an epidemic in the U.S. Even after considerable reductions

Amazingly, in light of the history of leaded gasoline, Ethyl finds it unnecessary to do anything more in 1990 than it did in 1925.

have been imposed on the use of lead in gasoline—only after prolonged debate and litigation, it should be noted—we are just now confronting the extraordinarily difficult challenge of cleaning up the residues of lead fallout from playgrounds, roadsides, and backyards in America.

The parallels between Ethyl's 1990 proposal to use manganese and its 1925 lead proposal are chilling. The exclusive justification for each additive is its purported effect on emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrous oxides from cars. No data were or are given on the potential cumulative health effects of massive inputs of a toxic metal into the environment, its deposition on surface dusts and soils, or its long-term fate and pathways of exposure to humans.

In 1925, Ethyl argued that the amounts of lead to be added to gasoline were negligible and that lead was only toxic at the high doses encountered in certain industrial settings. In 1990, it argues that



Kirk Condylies/Impact Visuals

With ever-increasing numbers of cars on the road, manganese added to gasoline would—like lead—accumulate in the environment with potentially tragic results, particularly in urban areas.

the manganese releases to the environment will be insignificant and that manganese is only toxic at high doses in industrial settings.

In both cases, the critical national importance of accepting Ethyl's additive is argued. In a well-funded ad campaign claiming that MMT can reduce tailpipe emissions, Ethyl is seeking to exploit public concern over pollutants in global and local air. The purported reductions, if any, are very small and are overwhelmed by the health costs of exposure to manganese.

Amazingly, in light of the history of leaded gasoline, Ethyl finds it unnecessary to do anything more in 1990 than it did in 1925. Ignoring contrary evidence, it selectively cites bits of data to support its contention that the use of MMT will not increase airborne manganese concentrations over cities, and provides no data on the impacts of manganese additives on manganese levels in other parts of the environment. It presents no in-depth review of the health effects of manganese, nor—more important—any discussion of critical gaps in the data about manganese toxicity that must be filled before a decision that could release many thousands of tons of manganese to the environment can be approved.

The data on manganese are relatively sparse compared to lead—we have not yet conducted a massive human experi-

ment with manganese. But *both what we know and what we do not know* about the likely toxic effects of adding large amounts of manganese to the environment must persuade EPA to reject this application.

We know that manganese at high dose is a demonstrated human neurotoxin, with persistent and irreversible pathological effects on brain structure and resulting severe impairments in movement and mental state. We have indications that manganese may also selectively affect the fetus, the young, and the aged.

We do *not* know what the long-term chronic, low-dose effects of human exposure to manganese are. We do *not* know what a "safe" level of manganese exposure is, particularly for the young or the aged who may be at increased risk. We do *not* know if manganese is carcinogenic, although there is evidence that it can break DNA, which may indicate cancer-causing potential.

But from our tragic experience with lead, we know a great deal about the likely cumulative effects of such a use upon human exposure. We know that the gradual contamination of the environment by manganese will not be readily reversed. We know that manganese will

Society cannot afford to repeat the public health catastrophe associated with the use of lead in gasoline.

accumulate in many places—particularly in urban dusts and soils—that are subject to intensive human interaction and that will be sources of direct human exposure to manganese.

We rarely have an opportunity to apply the clear lessons of 50 years of very similar experience. To disregard these lessons by approving the widespread and inevitably dispersive use of manganese would be to invite repetition of the public health catastrophe associated with the use of lead as a gasoline additive since 1925. Society cannot afford such a repetition. EDF is urging EPA to reject this new application and immediately suspend all currently permitted use of manganese as a gasoline additive in the United States.

EDF MEMBER ACTION ALERT

Concerned members can help by writing to EPA Administrator William K. Reilly (Washington, DC 20460) urging him to reject Ethyl's application to use MMT.

Sincerely, *Alexandra Gayek*

Alexandra Gayek

229

EDF and Cancer Researchers Join to Save the Pacific Yew

Prominent cancer researchers and ten environmental groups joined EDF in petitioning Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan to list the Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*) as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Simultaneously, the American Cancer Society urged Lujan to "take any and all actions to protect the Pacific yew as a 'threatened species.'"

The bark of the tree, a slow-growing species found mainly in the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, is the only known source of taxol, one of the most promising new drugs for treating various cancers, including advanced ovarian cancer. A shortage of natural taxol is constraining medical research, and all attempts to synthesize the drug have failed.

"It is incredible that the Pacific yew receives virtually no protection on either private or public lands, in view of its rarity and importance to cancer research and treatment," said EDF attorney-scientist Bruce S. Manheim, who drafted the petition to Lujan.

The Pacific yew was once found widely in forests from Alaska to central California, but it has been seriously depleted by heavy logging. According to one estimate, only 5% of original Pacific yew habitat in ancient forests remains.

The thin bark of the yew makes it particularly vulnerable to clearcut logging and burning. Moreover, the yew does not grow fast enough to reestablish itself in tree plantations during the typical 50-to-80 year rotation.

Taxol's extraordinary effectiveness as an anti-cancer compound was shown in a recent trial in which it produced a positive response in 30% of ovarian cancer patients who had not responded to previous treatment. Preliminary results from other



Attorney-scientist Bruce S. Manheim has worked with 30 states to develop programs to protect endangered wild plant species.

studies suggest that taxol may also help in treating breast cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, head, neck, and stomach cancers, and malignant melanoma.

Listing the Pacific yew as a threatened species would authorize the Federal Government to protect the species from habitat destruction and commercial exploitation. It would permit a controlled sustainable harvest for medical research while prohibiting unauthorized collection of the tree for other purposes.

"The yew is a tangible example of the need to protect forests and the myriad living resources within them," said Manheim. "If we do not, we will have squandered a rich storehouse of natural products that, like taxol, may have enormous medical value."

Task Force to Study Fast-Food Trash

Continued from page 1.

it has the clout and the ability to make this an important study by transforming the recommendations into an impressive set of actions. The joint study could have broad implications for all producers and users of plastic and paper packaging, in both food and non-food industries," Denison said.

Krupp emphasized the unique nature of the task force. "We hope this process will demonstrate how business and environmental groups with very different perspectives can nevertheless work together to improve the environment," he said. "At the same time, our agreement provides for each organization to preserve its independence and integrity." He emphasized that EDF will continue to pursue strong legislation and litigation on solid waste issues.

Press Reaction to Joint Announcement

"Big Mac Joins With Big Critic To Cut Trash"

—The Wall Street Journal

"...may break ground in the fight to protect the environment."

—The Boston Globe

"The concept of peaceful negotiation of differences may not find many takers in the Middle East. But it's gained new life here at home between a major environmental group that usually sues waste-producers and one of its most likely targets, the giant McDonald's fast-food chain."

The Tribune, Oakland, California

"One welcome side effect of the plan is McDonald's decision not to build incinerators at its restaurants to burn wastes."

—Star Tribune, Minneapolis-St. Paul

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EDF Letter

8590 Renown Drive
San Diego, CA 92119

March 19, 1991

Mr. William K. Reilly
EPA Administrator
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly:

I have just read an article in a newsletter put out by Fanlight Productions about the new manganese-based gasoline additive, which is being promoted for use by the Ethyl Corporation. It states that high doses of manganese are known to cause persistent and irreversible brain damage and may more severely affect fetuses, the young and the aged. The warning from toxicologist Ellen K. Silbergeld of the Environmental Defense Fund states that we know little about long-term, low-dosage effects of manganese, and to allow its use without further study would amount to "a massive human experiment".

I urge you to reject Ethyl's application for authorization to introduce the new additive to gasoline. There are simply too many toxic substances in our human environment to worry about right now and we could do well to eliminate any concerns about new ones before they exist. Thanks for considering my appeal.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Beda Johnson".

Beda Johnson
Concerned citizen

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EPA

CORR. CONTROL

6057

91 MAR 25 P 4: 08

Nancy K. Herzberg
Mills Road
Cape Porpoise, ME 04014

March 15, 1991

William K. Reilly
EPA
Washington, D.C. 20460

Dear Mr. Reilly:

I urge you to reject Ethyl Corporation's application to use MMT as a new gasoline additive. I urge the EPA to suspend all currently permitted use of manganese as a gasoline additive in the United States. The widespread use of manganese would invite the repetition of the public health catastrophe associated with the use of lead as a gasoline additive.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,

Nancy K. Herzberg
Nancy K. Herzberg

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Administrator William K. Reilly
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington DC 20460

March 7, 1991

Dear Administrator Reilly,

As an environmentalist and an active member of the Environmental Defense Fund, I strongly urge you to deny Ethyl Corporation's application for "HiTec 3000," a Toxic manganese-based gasoline additive. This toxin is known to produce symptoms of Parkinson's disease at high doses. Adding "HiTec 3000" to gasoline will release into the environment large amounts of manganese, whose long-term effects on human health are unknown.

In otherwords, the Ethyl Corporation wants permission to use the entire U.S. population as test subjects in a very profitable experiment on chronic exposure to a toxic heavy metal. And it won't be the first time either!

Since 1925, Ethyl Corporation has championed the use of leaded gas, and has been the chief supplier of lead gasoline additives now known to have been a MAJOR CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF CHRONIC LEAD POISONING AFFECTING MILLIONS OF CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD.

For the sake of its own profit, Ethyl Corporation is again ready to put our environment and public health at serious risk.

We simply can't let Ethyl Corporation put another toxic heavy metal additive in gasoline! There's no reason to open our environment to a new health hazard. We can't tolerate future unknown clean-up costs when this problem is altogether PREVENTABLE TODAY. And with your help we won't have to. Think Earth First!

Sincerely a concerned voter,

Ronald B. Dull
Name: *Ronald B. Dull*

Address: *205 Churchill-Hubbard Rd., Apt. 10*
Youngstown, O. 44505-1362

Phone: *216-759-7111*

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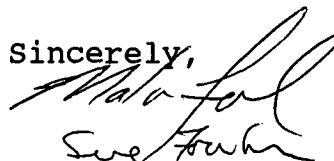
Environmental Protection Agency
William Reilly, Administrator
401 M Street, SW,
Washington, D.C. 20460

Sir,

This letter is in reference to Ethyl Corporation and their product "HiTec 3000". The information that I read about the petroleum additive appeared to show the product is very effective and needs your approval. Protecting and cleaning the environment is important, any product that promotes this far out weights minimal side effects or special interest groups! I hope that the conclusions from your testing backs what I have read and will lend to your approval.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mark and Susan Fowler".

4004 Cork
La Porte, CO 80535

Mark and Susan Fowler

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